



THE WINE CUP AND ITS HOLD.

Father's Folly Is Repented Of at Bed-side of Dying Son Who Calls for Drink, Drink!

Harrie Simpson inherited not only one of the finest estates in one of the fairest portions of England, but a name that had long been honored. An only son, possessed of a good mind, a commanding presence and a most genial nature, he was the pride of his parents and a favorite with all.

A clergyman, who had known him from childhood, and who was deeply interested in him, noticed with pain that the young man manifested a growing fondness for the wine cup. Trusting to the affection, which he knew the young man entertained for him, he ventured to remonstrate with him on the subject. The young man flushed painfully. Then turning to his friend said: "But you do not really consider me in danger of allowing my appetite to control me?"

"I do fear this," was gravely answered, "and thinking of all the good that you are capable of; all the opportunities within your grasp, and then of your life as a possible failure, I confess that I am deeply anxious about you."

The young man sat for a few moments in deep thought, then rising and giving his hand to the friend who had so faithfully warned him, said: "I thank you, though I do not feel that I am in any such danger as you apprehend, and to prove to you that I can control myself, I promise from this time to abstain from the use of wine."

At his father's table the wine was passed. The son covered his glass. The unusual act attracted the attention of the father and he asked an explanation.

"I have resolved to drink no more wine," quietly answered the son.

"What folly!" exclaimed the father in anger. "No son bearing my name



shall dishonor me by such a course, thus making himself an object of ridicule."

Angered and pained by the words of the father, the son called for wine, filled the glass, drank and drank again.

Years passed. The youth with opportunities and capabilities for good and an angel might have coveted, had grown into a dissipated man. This ruin the wine cup had wrought. Deeper and deeper he sank, until his wretched course so displeased his father, that the son, to escape his reproaches, fled from the scenes of his early youth and the home that should have been his rich inheritance, and left no trace by which he could be discovered.

As the weary months went by and brought no tidings of the wanderer, the father's heart relented. The storm of shame and wrath which his son's course had roused, died away, and in its place came a deep and tender pity for his erring child. Could he but win him back to his home, father reasoned, he would strive by gentleness and love to win him once more into paths of rectitude.

At length, the father himself, entered upon the search for his lost son. A sorrowful search and for a long time a fruitless one, in which time, strength and treasure were unobtainably given. The lost one was at length found. But how changed! Dissipation, want, sorrow and remorse had made shipwreck of all that was once noble. In a dwelling which was the home of vice and infamy, the heart-broken father found his son; found him sick unto death and among the last words the stricken parent heard from his pale lips were: "Give me drink! Give me drink!"—Helen H. Holcomb, in National Advocate.

Faith and Reason.
The life of faith does not depend on the death of reason.—Ram's Horn.

DELUSIONS OF INEBRIATES.

Conditions Into Which the Constant User of Alcoholic Drinks Is Brought.

A delusion, common in all inebriates, is that which springs from palsy of the sense of taste and in disordered nutrient impulses. These are dietetic delusions in regard to food and food values. The inebriate is never satisfied with the kind of food or its quality. He is always experimenting with new condiments and new stimulating nutrients. His appetite varies; now craving one article of food alone, then another; always expecting new strength and vigor from the changes. The digestion is deranged; retained and unassimilated food products are sources of poison from which new germ growths spring. Depressions, local congestions, failures of nutrient coordination and disturbed mental states follow. Condiments, stimulating foods, and foods containing excessive starch and albumen are craved or repelled. A great variety of most complex disorders follow, which do not come in the range of indigestion, and yet are literally delusive states. Many of these persons give much time to the study and experiments with different foods, attaching undue importance to this or that food, then changing to some other form, and always more or less dissatisfied with experience.

Another delusion is very common in the latter stages. It may be called that of doubt and suspicion of the motives and purposes of others. The former confidence and faith of the patient gives way to suspicion of sinister motives and purposes of his friends to take advantage of his condition and do him injury. Acts of kindness are misconstrued. Advice is supposed to have a motive. The patient becomes more sensitive and irritable at opposition. He becomes more pessimistic and dwells on the supposed obstacles which seem to oppose his purposes and plans. His former confidence is lost in friends and family. Those most nearly connected with him are objects of suspicion. The mind becomes more and more unstable, and, while showing extreme confidence at one moment, is suspicious the next, believing the most extraordinary motives in the act and conduct of friends. Sometimes these delusions concentrate in definite directions with great intensity, particularly where the patient has property. He sees in the conduct of his friends plans to rob him, and drinks to excess, and explains this as due to these plots. If he is ambitious for position or power, the same intense skepticism concentrates about the conduct and motives of his friends to keep him back. He will come to the asylum under an assumed name and disguise and falsify all his past, believing in this way he can conceal his present. This secrecy is so childish as to betray itself. If the delusion concentrates on matters of making money, it will manifest itself in miserly and dishonest acts. The patient will want to make a hard bargain for his treatment, will claim to be poor. He will falsify and even steal when the occasion occurs. His dominant thought will be to take advantage.

Such persons are often kleptomaniacs and unscrupulous in money matters. Another delusion is very common in the latter stages, that of infidelity of wife or husband, and suspicion of intrigues. The nearest friends will often be considered as the most immoral and treacherous in their conduct. These may be called sex delusions and sometimes are very apparent in the scandals which such persons take pains to repeat and seem to gloat over. In the early stages this form of delusion is not unfrequently present. Another form of delusion is that of great wealth or ability to make wealth. This resembles the delusions so common in paresis, except that it does not go on beyond a certain limit. The patient will always feel that he can make money and do other things not common in the ordinary line of events. Ordinarily he will be content with plans and schemes of success, and believe they will occur, without taking into account the means for their accomplishment. These delusions are common in nearly all cases, and are seldom recognized, and never studied.—Journal of Inebriety.

ITEMS.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the noted English temperance advocate, celebrated his seventy-third birthday September 4.

About 200 young women at War- emme, in Belgium, have formed a club known as "The Swallows." Each member has given her word of honor never to marry a man addicted to drink.

The semi-annual report of the Chicago city collector's office, just completed, shows that 6,895 licenses were issued in the six months ending September 30. During the six months previous 6,717 saloon licenses were issued. This is the first time in many years that there has been an increase in the number of saloon licenses.

OUR BOYS IN KHAIKI.

Digest of the Annual Report of Maj.-Gen. Corbin, Adjutant General of the Army.

Washington, Nov. 8.—The annual report of Maj.-Gen. H. C. Corbin, adjutant general of the army, deals with every feature of the army, and begins with a statement showing that the army is to be reduced by December 1 to 60,020 men, of which 2,877 belong to the staff departments.

The report shows that during the fiscal year there were 35 officers killed in action or died of wounds and disease, 21 resigned and 65 retired. Of the enlisted men 1,227 were killed or died of wounds and disease; 35,806 were discharged on the expiration of service; 5,498 were discharged for disability or dismissed by order of court martial; 4,667 deserted; two were missing and 203 retired.

Military Attaches Abroad.

Gen. Corbin, in calling attention to his former recommendation that the rank and pay of military attaches abroad should be increased, suggests that retired officers of high rank might be selected for this service. While the number of attaches has been decreased the service has been improved because of the reciprocal relations that have been established with the war departments of several governments where officers are stationed. He cites the two cases where the military attaché at Paris secured the model of the Lebel rifle and the French saddle from the French government.

Advantages of Army Manuevers.

Gen. Corbin discusses the various schools of the army and points out the advantages which will accrue through them. In reviewing the reports of officers who participated in the army and navy maneuvers last September, Gen. Corbin says that much valuable information was acquired. He says:

"The maneuvers have proved that the rank and file of our army can be depended upon in every emergency; that apparently impossible tasks can be accomplished under the spur of necessity and that there is an immeasurable gulf between practice and theory. The lessons learned by both officers and men were of more practical value than years of ordinary garrison routine and instructions."

Early Marriages Not Favored.

He has the following to say concerning early marriages in the army: "The early marriage of the younger officers of the army, many of whom are entirely dependent upon their pay and allowances for support, is greatly to be deplored and should be discouraged. A young officer should have but one allegiance and that should be to the service. Those without private means must necessarily divide their pay between the demands of their office and family. A considerable number are required for service in the Philippines, where living is expensive, and the accomplishment of this tour of duty results in actual hardship to officers with families."

As to the Canteen.

Gen. Corbin has the following to say regarding the canteen: "The restoration of the exchange as it existed prior to the passage of the act of February 2, 1901, prohibiting the sale of beer, is desired and urged by the great majority of officers and men, and by none more than those of pronounced temperance views. Numerous reports confirm the views long held by this office that the old exchange contributed to the sobriety, health and contentment of the men. The increase of desertions and of trials for infractions of discipline is, by those best informed, attributed to the abolition of the former privileges of the exchange."

JOLTED FROM HIS ENGINE.

The Body of A. E. Pfeiffer, Fireman on an Indiana Railroad, Found by the Side of the Track.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 8.—The mystery in the disappearance of A. E. Pfeiffer, an Indianapolis & Vincennes fireman on a fast freight, who was lost from his engine Thursday morning, near Martinsville, Ind., has been cleared by the finding of his body near Martinsville. Pfeiffer was a prominent rough rider in Roosevelt's regiment. It is believed he was jolted off his engine.

DROWNED IN LAKE MICHIGAN.

The Body of Harry Frank, of Jacksonville, Ill., Found in the Lake with a Heavy Stone Attached.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—The body of Harry Frank, of Jacksonville, Ill., whose father is a leading merchant, was found in Lake Michigan, Friday, with a 30-pound stone tied to the right foot. The day before the young man's disappearance, three weeks ago, he made several unsuccessful attempts to obtain money from friends. Next day he borrowed a boat from a fisherman. That was the last seen of him. The boat was found several days later floating in the lake.

PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH OF KIDNEYS EVERY TIME.



DANGEROUS KIDNEY DISEASES CURED

Peru-na Creating a National Sensation in the Cure of Chronic Afflictions of the Kidneys.

Major T. H. Mars, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry regiment, writes from 1425 Dunning street, Chicago, Ill., the following letter:

"For years I suffered with catarrh of the kidneys contracted in the army. Medicine did not help me any until a comrade who had been helped by Peru-na advised me to try it. I bought some at once, and soon found blessed relief. I kept taking it four months, and am now well and strong and feel better than I have done for the past twenty years, thanks to Peru-na."—T. H. Mars.

Mr. John Vance, of Hartford City, Ind., says: "My kidney trouble is much better. I have improved so much that everybody wants to know what medicine I am using. I recommend Peru-na to everybody and some have commenced to use it. The folks all say that if Dr. Hartman's medicine cures me it must be great."—John Vance.

Mr. J. Brake, of Petrolia, Ontario, Canada, writes: "Four years ago I had a severe attack of Bright's disease, which brought me so low the doctor said nothing more could be done for me. I began to take Peru-na and Manalin, and in three months I was a well man, and have continued so ever since."—J. Brake.

At the appearance of the first symptom

of kidney trouble, Peru-na should be taken. This remedy strikes at once the very root of the disease. It at once relieves the catarrhal kidneys of the stagnant blood, preventing the escape of serum from the blood. Peru-na stimulates the kidneys to excrete from the blood the accumulating poison, and thus prevents the convulsions which are sure to follow if the poisons are allowed to remain. It gives great vigor to the heart's action and digestive system, both of which are apt to fail rapidly in this disease. Peru-na cures catarrh of the kidneys simply because it cures catarrh wherever located. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

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